CONFUSING DECLARATIONS IN THE DIVORCE

THE PLAINTIFF DECLARES THAT HER INDIS-CREET LETTERS WERE MERELY "STUPID"

AND "SILLY" - DRAMATIC SCENES IN COURT.

The plot which has developed in the story of the domestic troubles of Audinet Gibert and his wife, Mrs. Annie T. Gibert, is complicated enough to make a first-class novel or play. These troubles have been brewing for several years, and have finally resulted in a divorce suit, which has been on trial for two days before Judge Bischoff, in the Court of Common Pleas.

When Mrs. Gibert had told her own plain story without the side lights which cross-examination brought out, the fault seemed to lie entirely with her husband. Later, when John E. Parsons, who appears for the husband, had exercised his ability a cross-examiner, a cloud seemed to rest over Mrs. Gibert. This cloud was made to appear darker and more ominous by damaging admissions which Mrs. Gibert had to acknowledge were in own handwriting. But again, in the light of her explanation of these admissions, on her re-di-rect examination by John D. Townsend, her innocence seemed not only possible but probable, alugh her story was a strange one.

THE WIFE'S ALLOWANCE CUT DOWN.

Mrs. Gibert was the daughter of Edgar Reed before she was married to Gibert. He is a son of Frederic E. Gibert, and is a member of the Calu-met, United Service and other clubs. They were married in September, 1878, at St. Francis Xavier's Church, in West Sixteenth-st.

From the stories which have been told in court, ms that they had trouble not long after their marriage, and quarrelled frequently. Finally, they separated under an agreement, and he paid \$4,700 a separated under an agreement. Two or three years ago he reduced the sum to \$5,700 a year, and said he might have to reduce it each year \$1,000 until her allowance only amounted to \$1,700. It was atter this that she brought a suit in the Supreme Court for a diverce, and that suit was discontinued, because, as she now asserts, she had no money to continue it. After that suit was stopped she brought the present suit for a limited divorce. Her husband answered by charging her with undue intimacy with Mason Carus, of Paris, and Manuel de Santa Maria, of Colombia, South America. She denies these charges absolutely.

denies these charges absolutely.

Between the times covered by this mere statement of facts a good deal occurred, however, of an extremely dramatic nature. Mrs. Gibert, on the witness-stand, said she had brought the suit because her husband had cut down her income so much that finally he gave her nothing, and she had support herself by writing for the newspapers. She also made references to his "beastly habits," which made it impossible for her to live with him.

WHAT SHE WROTE OF SANTA MARIA. On the cross-examination by Mr. Parsons, several of her letters were identified by her and then read. In one to Mrs. Spencer Comper she said, after speaking of her loneliness and the devotion of Santa Maria:

I have ten minds to one to march quietly off to Colombia with him, and enjoy peace and rest for the remainder of my life." Upon the re-direct examination yesterday she

explained this passage by saying;
"It was a stupid thing, which a woman will sometimes do. It was a gushing letter with no sense

"Had Mr. Santa Maria ever suggested such thing as your going to Colombia with him?" asked

"No; he never suggested such a thing in any ay," was the reply, given with animation.
"Had you any intention at that time or at any

"Had you any intention at that time or at any other time of going to Colombia with him?"
"No; of course not." Sharpiy.
She sailed for Paris in the steamer Canada in September, 1885, and in the same letter referred to she said she would not be alone, as Santa Maria would be on the same vessel. Her mother was with her, and she said in the letter that her mother would not know who he was from Adam. She did not explain yesterday why she had concealed Santa Maria's identity from her mother, except by saying that it was a gushing letter and a piece of stupidity.

On the trip over she declared, however, that Santa Maria sat at a table some distance from her mother and herself, and she never learned in what part of the ship his stateroom was situated. Santa Maria took a walk on deck with herself and her mother several times, and that was all the intercourse she had with him on the voyage. AFFECTIONATE LETTERS FROM THE

HUSBAND.

She spoke of the times her husband had charged her with infidelity with Santa Maria. These charges written by Mr. Gibert to his wife, months after had made the charges against her. These let-rs were affectionately worled. In August, 1886, wrete that he should be delighted to dise with or and her mother. In October of the same year wrote again, just as he was packing up to come America, and signed the letter "Your loving, cking husband."

packing husband."

In the course of Mr. Townsend's questioning Mrs. Gibert asserted that their childless marriage had been the great cause of the unhappiness of her life. Mr. Townsend touched a much more important and delicate topic when he referred to the statement which she had signed and which was read in court, in the cross-examination, as follows:

"I am entirely at your disposal to take or give a divorce as you will. I will not change my mind. We cannot go on as we now are. You offer me divorce. I will take it. Thank you. You have been very generous, as all you had to do was to have m very generous, as all you had to do was to have me followed and you could have obtained it from me. I swear that I write this of my own free will."

Mrs. Gibert swore that this confession was written at the detaction of her husband, and was given to her husband absolutely for the purpose of allowing him to have an "arm" against her. She went to see her husband about their proposed separation. She told him that she could have their marriage annulled. All that was necessary was for him to give her a statement of his refusal to remove the cause of her great unhappiness. He offered to do this, she said. But he wanted some assurance that she would never demand a larger amount from him than he was then paying her. Besides, he wanted something to show to his mother, so that it would appear that she could never demand any more. At first he wanted her to write, in so many words, that she had been unfaithful to him. This she refused absolutely to do. But at his dictation she did write the part quoted in the nature of a letter. Her husband was afraid that if this document were ever produced it might be suspected that he had influenced her in making it. So at his request she wrote in another letter that he was in the next room, while in fact he was standing near and dictating to her to write that he was in another room.

What she wrote, she declared, was to be in the red and you could have obtained it from me

oom.

What she wrote, she declared, was to be in the ature of a bond for her to keep her contract and ever to demand more money from him. But her unsband had failed to keep his contract to furnish he written acknowledgment that she had good and egal cause for annulling the marriage. This whole ransaction, she declared, was merely a question of

money. At this stage of the proceedings Mrs. Gibert said that she was physically unable to go on with the examination any longer. She had been on the witness stand two full court days, lacking a half hour, as it was then 3:30 o'clock. By the consent of the counsel on both sides the case was adjourned until this morning, when her examination will be continued.

Mr. Parsons was not present when the case was adjourned. Some time before he had gone out with a man who called to see him and he did not return.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST DISEASES.

MORE VISITING PHYSICIANS AT HEALTH DE-PARTMENT HOSPITALS.

The Health Board yesterday appointed Drs. W. P. Northrup, of No. 19 East Seventy-ninth-st.; S. T. Armstrong, of No. 180 West Flifty-fourth-st., and Albert T. Swan, of No. 317 East Eighteenthst., visiting physicians at the Health Department hospitals. They will give advice regarding the treatment at the hospitals, and they also will give instruction to younger physicians and medical stu-dents regarding the diagnosis of cases of con-tarious diseases.

dents regarding the diagnosis of cases of contagious diseases.

Thomas G. Cowan and George P. Cunningham, the two members of the Heath Department's disinfecting corpor charged with assaulting Amelia Jandorf, a half-witted girl, were dismissed from the department yesterday.

A physician who had be n attending Pietro Attanasio, an Italian child, at No. 142 Baxter-st., for two days, yesterday made up his mind that the boy was suffering from smallpox, and he reported the case at the Bureau of Contagious Diseases. An inspector arrived after the child had died. Two persons ill with smallpox were sent to North Brother Island yesterday. They were Martin Oeder, forty-seven years old, of No. 813 Tintonave., and John Rapussel, forty years old, of No. 6 Baxter-st.

Central Park menagerie closes now at 5 After November 15 it will close at 4:30 p. m. The Park Board made this order, as is cus-tomary every year when the days become shorter.

report from the Art Committee favored the stal for the Sunol statue of Columbus to be placed opposits the Shakespeare statue on the Mall. John La Farge, the sculptor, will appear before

MRS. GIBERT'S TESTIMONY will be heard on the subject of the size of the base of the pedestal for the statue of Roscoe Conkling in Madison Square. ling in Madison Square.

The board granted permission to the mounted park police to take part in the horse show in Madison Square Garden next month.

Bids for lining the aquarium tanks at Castle Garden with tiles were opened. There were two bidders, Traital Brothers & Co., at \$4.0016, and. Thomas B. Leahy, at \$4.29. There were no awards.

COALING A SHIP AT SEA.

THE TASK BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN SUCCESSFULLY ACCOMPLISHED.

LOADED BAGS PASSED FROM THE KEARSARGE TO THE SAN FRANCISCO, 250 FEET DIS-TANT-NAVAL OFFICERS PLEASED. For a long time the naval authorities of the world

have been anxiously seeking for some method whereby warships could take on their coal supply without entering a harbor or anchoring.

Yesterday, by order of the Navy Department,
a test was made of a method invented by Captain
P. B. Low, formerly an officer of the United States Navy, and now a rigger in this city. The test consisted of the transfer of a ton of sand, put up in bugs of 200 pounds each, representing the coal bags used by the Navy, from the Kearsarge to the San Francisco, while the latter was towing the former at the rate of about one knot an hour.

Both vessels ran down to near the Sandy Hook Lightship yesterday morning, and at 2 o'clock the Lightship yesterday morning, and at 2 o'clock the towing hawser was in place. They were 250 feet apart. On the forward deck of the Kearsarge two spars fifty feet high were crected and firmly lashed to the fore yard. These were guide poles for a heavy counterpoise weight. From the weight a wire rope ran up to the top of the poles, passed through a block and ran down to the stern deck of the San Francisco. On this transmission wire travellers ran, each carrying a single bag of sand of 200 pounds weight. The only object of the counterpoise was to keep the transmission wire travel.

the vessel's deck.

The test was thoroughly successful. The ten bags were transferred to the San Francisco in twenty minutes. The apparatus worked without a hitch. The rate was slow, only three tons an hour, but this speed can easily be doubled, if not quadrupled. The officers of both warships, although not willing to speak until their official report should be made, were evidently much pleased with the result.

After the test was over both vessels returned inside the Hook for a short conference. Then the San Francisco started away for Key West and the West Indies, while the Kearsarge returned to this city.

GUILTY OF A SCORE OF SWINDLES.

A HUNGARIAN SENTENCED WHO HAD DECEIVED MANY BOARDING HOUSE REEPERS.

An insignificant-looking Hungarian, small of stature, of swarthy complexion, with a week's growth of beard on his face, and wearing neither collar nor necktie, was convicted of petit larceny in General ssions yesterday. It was difficult to imagine that he had swindled twenty or more mistresses of boarding-houses by means of a gauzy story and a lot of brass watches, Last winter, however, made a much more presentable appearance. His name is Max Thune. In January he called at the boarding-house of Mrs. Marguerite E. Mackie, No. 343 East Nineteenth-st. He wore a military-looking

36 East Nineteenth-st. He wore a military-looking coat, beneath which was a gorgeous sash; his trousers were tucked in patent leather top boots, to which were fastened big spurs.

Thum said he was a surgeon of the German army, being attached to a clinic. He had just arrived from Chicago and wanted lodgings. Terms were soon agreed on. Thuma said that his horse, piano and trunks were as the Desbrosse-st, office of the Adams Express Company. There was 56 due on them. Wouldn't Mrs. Mackle kindly advance that sum until he could get a draft cashed? He would leave his gold watch and chain as security.

He would leave his gold watch and chain as security.

Mrs. Mackle had only \$25 in cash, and she gave him this. She didn't see the foreigner again until he was streated in June. She learned that he had no horse or plano or trunks at the Desbrosses-st. office of the express company. For one thing, the company has no office there.

Detective Renp arrested Thuna in Grand-st. Seventeen complaints had been lodged against him, and he is known to have swindled other women. Assistant District-Attorney Weeks prosecuted the prisoner and Maurice Meyer defended him. Judge Martine imposed the maximum sentence, imprisonment for a year and a line of \$500 and was sorry he couldn't make the punishment heavier.

GOOD PRICES IN REAL ESTATE.

WEST SIDE PROPERTY HOLDING ITS OWN-NO

GLUT OF NEW HOUSES ON THE MARKET. property continues to hold its own in value. Few sales have taken place during the last month, but such houses as have been sold bring about the same price as last year at this time. Notwithstanding the impression that the real estate market is being flooded with new houses for sale, they are only in the neighborhood of One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth-st, and between Fifty-ninth and Ninety-third sts. Few of these are three-story houses; indeed there are a great many less than usual on the market.

The number of restricted building lots on the West Side is limited, and their value is constantly increasing; for this reason, builders do not care to put up three-story dwellings, but four and five-story houses, which will command a price more in accord with the value of the lots. The probabilities are that there will be few, if any, three-story houses in the market next spring.

Houses and apartments on the West Side are rented up closer this year. such houses as have been sold bring about the

A LARGE AUCTION SALE OF SILKS.

One of the largest auction sales of silk dress at the auction rooms of Field, Chapman & Fenner, 7.125 pieces of slik were sold. The goods were the surplus product of the Phoenix Slik Manufacturing a.12 pieces of slik were sold. The goods were the surplus product of the Phoenix Slik Manufacturing Company, Greef & Co., agents, and were sold on four months' cradit, with thirty days' dating. One of the largest previous sales was of the goods of the same company in 1889, when 4.625 pieces were sold. The qualities of the fabries offered ranged from plain surahs to elegant brocades. About 500 merchants were present from nearly all sections of the country. The bidding was spirited, and good prices held. The proceeds of the sale amounted to about \$29,000, which Albert Till, president of the company, said was fully \$20,000 more than he had expected. Among the purchasers were H. B. Claffin & Co., James McCreery & Co., Stern Brothers, R. H. Macy & Co., E. Ridley & Sons, Eloeming-dale Brothers, James A. Hearn & Son, E. S. Jaffray & Co., Dunham, Buckley & Co., Builin & Bernatelmer, B. Bernard & Sons, C. B. Rouss, Elseman Brothers and Le Boutillier Brothers, of this city; Abraham & Straus, Wechsler & Brothers, of Brooklyn; Strawbridge & Clothier, L. Danenbaum's Sons, Kohn, Adler & Co., Halnes & Co. and Wood, Brown & Co., of Philadelphia; John Grinsfelder & Sons, of Baltimore; the John Shillito Company, of Cincinnati; Marshall Field & Co., Ely, Walker & Go., Carson, Pirle & Scott and Fardridge & Metcalf, of Chicago; Kaufman & Isaacs, B. Feldman, D. H. Holmes, L. Feldman & Grumsbach, of New-Orleans.

QUICK TRIP FROM QUEENSTOWN TO CHICAGO. It has been ascertained positively that "The Chiago Tribune" fell into a slight error when it de clared that Theodore Fry, a member of the Eng-lish Parliament, had left Queenstown at 1 p. m. on clared that Theodore Fry, a member of the Engilish Parliament, had left Queenstown at 1 p. m. on Sunday on a Cunard steamship and arrived in New-York Saturday, October 7, and that then he took a certain route to Chicago at 3 o'clock and stepped off the train in that city Sunday morning at 10 o'clock, five hours less than seven days from the time he left Queenstown. "The Chicago Tribune" made a mistake in the route which it said Mr. Fry had taken. John W. Vrooman, treasurer of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, is thoroughly acquainted with all the facts, as Mr. Fry is one of the council officers of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association in England. Mr. Vrooman says that Mr. Fry did arrive on Saturday morning; that he took hancheon with him (Mr. Vrooman) at the Astor House, and took the New-York Central "Exposition Fiyer" at 2 p. m. Mr. Vrooman adds that Mr. Fry came over on the Lucania and has, no doubt, made the quickest tip ever recorded between Queenstown and chicago. Mr. Fry is expected here to-day on his way back to England. It was a wonderful journey from Queenstown to Chicago, and Mr. Fry could rot possibly have covered the time unless he had taken the New-York Central "Fiyer," with fits twenty hours' time between New-York and Chicago.

diver service which was paid for by popular subsilver service which was paid for by popular subscription through "The New-York a raid" did not take place yesterday, as had been expeted, after all. Captain J. W. Philip, the commanding officer of the ship, received a telegram from James Gordon Bennett saying that the presentation had been postponed until next Wednesday. The telegram gave no reason for the change of the date, but the supposition is that Congressman Amos J. Cummings, chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, could not be present; and as he is to make the presentation speech, this would interfere with the plans which had been made.

What is Drudgery? Housekeeping GOLD DUST without

REPEAL BILL

HOUSE DEPOSITORY FOR GOLD-LOAN CER-TIFICATES RAPIDLY DISAPPEARING.

The sentiment of Wall Street became buoyant nces. Hope revived of the passage of the Silver Repeal bill, and in spite of the absence of encourag-ing advices from Washington, the debate of Tuesday was accepted generally as significant of a change for the better in the prospects of the Voorhees bill. Every one enjoyed reading the merciless castigation administered by Senator Sherman to the Democratic majority in the United States Senate. In some way it was reasoned out that this would stimulate the friends of repeal to early positive action. Other encouraging influences were the announcement of the defeat of the Villard ticket in Northern Pacific, and the arrangement for th extension of the Speyer-Reading loan so as to avert danger of a sacrifice of collateral. Decided com fort was also drawn from the increase in earnings reported by the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad for the second week of October, following the gain in Rock Island's earnings noted in yes terday's Tribune. The bulls also were stimulated to aggression by the prospect of another excellent bank statement on Saturday. The weakness of the foreign exchange market

cancelled yesterday, leaving only \$5,00,000 certificates outstanding. There were cails for \$65,000 certificates outstanding. There were cails for \$65,000 certificates were cancelled, reducing the outstanding amount to \$20,000.

At a meeting of the Clearing-House Committee yesterday afternoon, it was decided to hire vaults of the Mercandle Safe Deposit Company, in the Equitable Building, to serve as a gold depository, in which the gold now received from the Sub-Treasury in settlement of Clearing-House balances would be deposited. Against these deposits Clearing-House certificates will be issued. It is believed that these certificates may be used in computing the reserves. Previous to 1884 the vaults of the Pank of Commerce were used as a gold depository. The bank issued its own gold certificates against those deposits. During the days of the Gold Board the Bank of New-York was a gold depository. The bank issued its own peculiar "gold deckek." It will be remembered that the famous "Eddie" Ketchum made forgeries of these checks, which he deposited with his brokers as colinteral.

The stock market developed strength soon after the opening. Although a period of dulness and hesitation followed, there was no fresh pressure of stocks for sale, and in the late dealings the bears covered freely, imparting a buoyant tone to the speculation. Chicago, Burlington and Quincy advanced Pg per cent to 78%, and Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific 18, per cent to 61°s. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western ran up to 155°s. Gains of 1918, per cent were scored by Atchison, Lake Shore, Missouri Pacific, Louisville and Nashville and Western Union Telegraph.

The industrial stocks were strong from the start. American Sugar Refining opened up % per cent at 18%, and consed at 4% per cent better at a reaction to 155°s. Gains of 1918, per cent were scored by Atchison, Lake Shore, Missouri Pacific, Louisville and Nashville and Western Union Telegraph.

The industrial stocks were strong from the start. American Sugar Refining opened up % per cent at cancelled yesterday, leaving only \$5,040,000 certificates outstanding. There were calls for \$415,000 cer-

was another factor that helped the cheerful temper

There were \$1,075,000 Clearing House loan certificates

THE BRIGGS CASE UP AGAIN.

SYNOD SITTING AT ROCHESTER. nod, which organized here last night with 30 delegates present, by electing the Rev. James Gardner, of Albany and Gloversville, Moderator, met again this morning. While the roll was being called two pamphlets were distributed in the convention. They were lengthy in their nature and were entitled respectively, "The complaint to the Fynod of New-York against the Presbytery of New-York for its decision of the question of the original party," and "The preliminary objection of Pro-Prosecution, November 9, 1892; the action of the plaint of Professor Briggs to the Synod of New-The former was offered by Professor Francis Brown, and the latter was sent by Dr. action on the pumphlets later. Neither Professor Brown's nor Dr. Briggs's representative was in attendance. The officers chosen are all well-known conservatives, and the Briggs discussion will be frowned down. Resolutions were offered commending the work of the American Tract Society.

The Rev. L. M. Miller delivered the report of the Committee on Synodical Aid. He gave a detailed account or what had been done in the last year. In his recommendations, Dr. Miller said that he thought that \$2,000 was needful for the work next year. Dr. Miller further recommended that the Rev. Dr. J. N. Crocker be appointed superintendent at a salary of \$2,000 a year. The whole district will be in the care of the one superintendent. The Presbyterlans of the district were ordered to report to the Committee on Synodical Aid.

Clerk Brown read a list of communications that were to be arted on by the several committees. action on the pumphlets later. Neither Professor

THE ENTRIES NOT TO CLOSE UNTIL MONDAY-A PRIZE FOR HACKNEY STALLIONS.

Progress is being made by the managers of the ninth annual exhibition of the National Horse Show Association, to be opened in Madison Square Garden, November 13. The applications for entries are exceptionally large and good. It was for the convenience of exhibitors that the date for the

The American Hackey Force Society has offered the following prize: A challenge cup open to the hackney stallions taking first prizes in classes Nos. 23, 24, 25, 25, 27, 28; also, to stallions having taken a first prize in the hackney classes at any of the association's previous shows. This cup must be won by the same herse two years in succession before it becomes the property of the owner of the winner. The cup in the mean time is to be retained by the American Hackney Horse Society.

Most of the customers of Cowperthwalt's furniture and carpet establishments have been taking their time ever since the panic. But Mr. Cowperthwalf was so generous about it that now these customers are sending their friends to buy at the old Chatham Square stores—established for many years and always enjoying the confidence of the public. There are seven stores together, No. 193 to 25 Park Itow, and everything to furnish a whole house is kept in endless variety. Good goods, low prices, square Gealing every time.

A NOTED SEAMAN COMMITS SUICIDE.

Vallejo, Cal., Oct. 18.-John Neil, a seaman in the United States Navy, serving on board the receiving ship Independence, Mare Island Navy Yard, committed suicide yesterday by shooting himself in the head. He was reprimanded yester-day for having overstayed his leave of absence, and was punished by restriction to the ship for a period of sixty days. As soon as his punishment a period of sixty days. As soon as his punishment was announced he went below into the ship bagroom, where he was found later with a builet wound in his right temple. Nell was a man of unusual distinction, having received medal honors from Congress for bravery and meritorious conduct. Neil enlisted in the Navy in 186, served with Farragut at Mobile Bay, and lashed the Admiral in the rigging of the Hartford while he stood by his side throughout the fight. Since the war Neil had served continuously in the Navy, and was one of the survivors of the ill-fated Trenton, which went down in Apia Harbor, and received general mention for bravery in rescuing shipmates from the Vandalla, which was also wrecked in the same gaie. He was a native of Ireland, aged sixty-two and a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and the Regular Army and Navy Union.

A MYSTERIOUS SUICIDE IN CHICAGO

Chicago, Oct. 18.-Three months ago E. R. Wallace, assistant ticket agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at the Broad-st. station, Phila-delphia, arranged with the management of the bride for the present week. Yesterday he reached the hotel alone. At 6 o'clock this morning his the hotel alone. At 6 o'clock this morning his dead body was found in a bath-tub. His actions yesterday aroused suspicions of insanity, and a guardian spent the night with him. Taking advantage of the watcher's momentary absence. Wallace went to the bathroom, where his dead body was found some hours later. Pictures of a young woman found in Wallace's pockets are supposed to represent the missing woman for where he engaged rooms three months ago. Neither the photographs nor letters show the woman's name, and no clew to her identity can be found.

Saranac Lake, N. Y., Oct. 18 .- Hurd's sawmill, wit GOLD DUST

at Tupper Lake, the largest in the United States, has closed down because of a lack of logs. The ruin of the village will be complete if Mr. Hurd cannot obtain more lumber land. The daily output of the mill was 3,000,000 feet.

WALL-ST.'S CHEERFUL MOOD. | GOUNOD, THE COMPOSER, DEAD.

ITEMS OF GOOD NEWS AND HOPES IN THE PARALYSIS OF THE BRAIN THE MALADY WHICH PROVED FATAL TO HIM.

STOCKS ADVANCE 1 TO 2 PER CENT-A CLEARING. HIS END PAINLESS-A STATE FUNERAL POSSIBLE -TRIBUTE OF THE FRENCH MINISTER OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Paris, Oct. 18.-The report in Paris yesterday that M. Gounod, the great composer, had died from the stroke of apoplexy which he suffered on Monday at his home in St. Cloud was premature. M. Gounod lingered, though in a comptone dition, until this morning, dying painlessly at 6:25 o'clock. He never recovered his faculties after he was stricken. Many of his relatives and friends were at his bedside when he passed away. The direct cause of M. Gounod's death is certified to have been general paralysis of the



CHARLES FRANCOIS GOUNOD.

telegraphed his regrets to Mme. Gounod, adding: "This loss, so cruel for you and yours, is not less for French art, of which the illustrious compose will ever remain one of the purest glories It is possible that there may be a State funeral. If there is not, services will be held at St. Cloud, and the burial will be in the family vault at Auteuil. Charles Francois Gounod was born in Paris

June 17, 1818. He received his early musical educa-tion from his mother, a distinguished pianist, and in 1836, after having finished his classical studies at the Lycee St. Louis, and taken his degree, he entered the Conservatoire de Musique, in Paris, where he was in Halevy's class for counterpoint. and learned composition from Paer and Lesrieur. In 1837 his cantata "Marie Stuart et Rizzio" obtained the second "Prix de Rome." In 1839 his cantata "Fernand" brought him the "Grand Prix." While in Rome as a persioner of the Academie de France, Gounol chiefly occupied himself with the study of the old masters, especially Palestrina. His first important compositions were a mass for three equal voices and full orchestra, which was performed on May 1, 1841, at the Church of San Luigi del Francesi, and a mass for three voices without accompaniment, which was produced in Vienna in 1843. On his return to Paris Gounod became chapelmaster of the "Missions Etrangeres." At this period he attended for two years a course of theology, and it was generally expected that he would take orders, but he gave up the idea of him from 1845 to 1850, but it was probable the world. But the theatre was destined mainly to occupy M. Gounol for many years. His instement, "Sapho," was given at the Academie de Musique, Paris, on April 16, 1851, with Mme. Viardot in the principal part. Though containing many passages rich in color, but scarcely dramatic, the grand scenn of Sapho, "Hero sur la tour," and the herdsman's air have alone survived. In writing the choruses for Ponsard's tragedy of "Ulvsae" (1873). M. Gounod again attempted to produce an antique coloring by means of rhythmical effects and modulations of an obsolete character, but the music was pronounced monotonous. From 1832 to 1858 he was corductor of the Orpheon (Paris), and during that period he composed for the Orpheonites several choruses and two masses for four men's voices. He also wrote several symphonies, which were performed with success at the concerts of the "Association des Jeunes Artistes," though they were of no importance. His "La Nonne Sanglante," a live-act opera founded on a welrd legend in Lewiss "Monk," was given only eleven times, the first occasion being on October 18, 1854. After this second failure at the Academic, M. Gounod sought success elsewhere, and on January 18, 1858, he produced, at the Theatre Lyrique, "Le Midlein Maigre lui," an opera comique arranged by Carre and tarbier from Moliede's comedy. The music of this work is refined; so good a judge as Dr. von Buelow estimating it more highly than that of "Paust."

On March 19, 1859, he produced, at the Theatre Lyrique his opera of "Faust," with Mme, Miolan-Carvalho as Marguerite. This work at once placed him in the first rank of Rving composers. His "Philemon et Hauels," a one-act opera composed for the theatre at Baden, which is promised for the coming season in this city, was rewritten in three acts for the Theatre Lyrique, where it was performed on February 18, 1850, After the great success of "Faust," with Mme, Miolan-Carvalho as Marguerite. This work at once placed on June 1, 1866, and "Romeo et Juliette," a five-act opera on March 19, 1864, was secured by the cast, especially by the s "Sapho," was given at the Academie de Musique, Paris, on April 16, 1851, with Mme.

act, the page a song and the duel scene in the third act.

After some years in England, during which he appeared in public at the Philinarmonic, the Crystal Palace and Mrs. Georgiana Weldon's concerts, M. Goundo (who had been elected a member of the Institut de France on the death of Clapisson in 1866) returned to Paris, where he resumed the position to which his genius entitled him. On April 5, 1876, he produced "Clnq Mars" at the Theatre de l'Opera Comique, a work which bears traces of the haste in which it was designed and executed. "Polyeucie," based on the familiar tragedy of Corneille, was produced at the Grand Opera on October 7, 1878, and his last opera, "Le Tribut de Zamora," on April 1, 1881.

In his later years M. Gounod returned to the composition of sacred music, and his "Redemption" was produced at the Hirmingham Musical Festival in 1882. In 1885 his "Mors et Vita" was brought out in Albert Hall, in London.

REAL ESTATE DEALERS ORGANIZE.

THEY FORM AN ASSOCIATION FOR COMMON INTEREST AND PROTECTION.

A number of real estate brokers and propertyowners met last night at No. 155 West One-hundredand-twenty-fifth-st. to organize an association for their common intercats. It was decided to call the association "The Real Estate Brokers" and Owners' Association of the City of New-York," and the unanimous sentiment of the meeting was that owners' Association of the City of New-10th, and the unanimous sentiment of the meeting was that this association should try to enroll as its members every real estate broker and property-owner in the city. The objects of the association are: To establish friendly relations between real estate brokers and owners; to secure protection of owners and brokers against loss and undestrable tenants; to settle, by arbitration, disputes arising out of real estate transactions between members and non-members; to regulate the commissions for services of brokers and agents, and to guard against the many evils which have, of late, arisen in the real estate business.

Some of the officers of the association were elected last night; They were W. R. Lowe, first vice-president; Arthur E. Wood, treasurer; A. W. Benedlet, secretary, and J. E. Briggs, W. H. Blackwell, A. F. Shaw and E. Hellner, managers, Over fifty real estate brokers and property-owners have already joined the association, and many more have expressed their willingness to become members. Some of the men who have joined the organization are Frederick Black, L. J. O'Brien, A. Frank Shaw, W. H. Scott, Frederick Read, H. C. Bryan, W. J. Cole, C. L. Mead, A. E. Yoss, John J. Moody, W. G. King, W. N. Miller, John J. Cody A. E. Wood, F. A. Phillips and W. R. Lowe.

ments are pretty generally just. No doubt it has formed may incorrect conclusions from the time the carryels of Columbus appeared of the shores of San Salvalor to Sie preent year of calculation, but there are instances of its fatness which can be cit d unquestioned. It has, after comparative tests, given its awart to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters for efficacy in cases of mala-id, rheymatic and kids ney disorder, dyspopia, flyer complaint, constipation, received and debility. Among "positive facts without any doubt" this verdict (servers a prominent page. The experiment of a generation justifies, and the concurrent testimony of hosts of eminent physicians, bear out its truth. Give the Bitters a fair trial and verify it.

World's Fair Mellin's Food Highest Award
FOR INFANTS' FOODS.

Medal & Diploma

HIS FAITH UNSHAKEN.

KYRIE THE BETTER BOAT.

HE SAILED FOR HOME YESTERDAY, AND LEFT A LETTER WITH MR. KERSEY-THE CUTTER MAY

TRY FOR OTHER CUPS NEXT SPRING. Lord Dunraven has gone home still unsatisfied and apparently as firm a believer as ever in the swiftness of the Valkyrie. Before he sailed on the Britannic yesterday he handed to H. Maitland Kersey a written statement of his views regarding the recent international races. Lord Dunraven says: "The first two races were intended to be to windward and back, but were in reality reaches. On the first day Valkyrie got ahead by a fluke. On the second day Vigilant won by a fluke. The first race was void because it could not be com-pleted within the time limit of six hours, and the second day's race was won by the Vigilant. This made a vast difference in our chances of winning the cup, but afforded no test as to the comparative merits of the two yachts. In the third race Valkyrie was fairly beaten; but Valkyrie was out of trim and had not enough of ballast in her. In our desire to keep as nearly as possible to an 85-foot water-line, we sacrificed too much. We need not have done so, for the Vigilant was practically 87 feet on the water-line. We were greatly interfered with by steamers, too, and were not able to sail Valkyrie as we wanted to en that account. Still in that race I think the Vigilant would have won any way, though if it had not been for the things I have mentioned the difference in time would not have been so great.

"The last race was sailed in a single-reef breeze "The last race was sailed in a single-rect oreeze, and I believe the Valkyrie would have fairly won it if our spinnakers had held out. The splitting of the spinnakers was very unfortunate for us. It was a very singular accident too. Such an accident seldom happens. In fact I never heard of such an accident happening in England.

"As to the total result of the races, I do not think the relative merits of the two boats have been determined. I shall leave the Valkyrie over here with the intention of racing her on this side next spring if I can make arrangements for matches. I think Valkyrie would do well on the Eastern courses.

matches. I think Valkyrie would do well on the Eastern courses.

"I have been asked if five races out of seven would not be fairer than three out of five in international racing. I think the best three out of five are enough. Of course if the rule of the best five out of seven was adopted the element of chance would be lessened, but three out of five ought to give a fair test of the yachts.

To refer to the recent races again. I think the majority of them should be to windward and back. Only one race compiled with that condition and that was the last one. But nobody was at fault. Permit me also to say that I never was overconfident, although I thought Valkyrie had a good chance and think so still.

"Jubilee. Colonia and Vigilant—any one of them, or all—should come to England to race. In fact, I am anxious that they should do so. I do not know which would win, but it would be splendid sport, and it is for the sake of sport that I desire it."

Mr. Kersey said that he thought that Lord Dun-

Mr. Kersey said that he thought that Lord Dun-raven would challenge for the cup again in 1895.

THE COURTS.

CASES ARGUED IN THE COURT OF APPEALS. Albany, Oct. 18 .- These cases were argued in the Court

Albany, Oct. 18.—These cases were argued in the Court of Appeals to-day:
Johanna Merkoirts and another, as alministratrix, respondents, act. Charles Lichte and another, appellants. Francis Higgins, as receiver, respondent, agt. Nell O'Donnell and another.
Getree H. Adams and another, as executor, respondents, agt. Stephen H. Olin and another, as executors, appellants. The day calendar for to-morrow is: Nos. 61, 81, 102, 105, 105, 99, 68 and 109.

BUSINESS IN THE SUPREME COURT. Washington, Oct. 18.—The following business w transacted in the Supreme Court to-day:

COURT CALENDARS FOR TO-DAY.

Supreme Court—General Term—Recess continued.
Supreme Court—Chambers—Before 1s.terson, J.—Motion
calendar called at 11 o'clock.
Supreme Court—Special Te/n—Part I—Before Andrews,
J.—Nos. 986, 1004, 1227, 89, 221, 238, 122, 123, 404,
740, 27, 71, 85, 88, 244, 88, 343, 295, 284, 198, 199,
319, 339, 428, 341.

Supreme Court—Special Term—Part II—Before Triax,
J.—Nos. 825, 412, 267, 323, 94, 227, 272, 249,
236, 189, 275, 270, 239, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129,
131, 132, 1284.

Supreme Court—Special Term—Part I—Before O'Brien,
J. (Special)—Storytesial Term—Part I—Before Begal, 1233, 1251, 1279,
1897, 1324, 1346, 1391, 1495, 1495, 1401.

Circuit Court—Part II—Before Begal, J.—Cases from
Part 111, Court—Part II—Before Begal, J.—Cases from Part III. Court—Part II—Before Beach, J.—Cases from Part III.

| Common Pleas—Special Term—Before Giegerich, J.—
| Motions. | Common Pleas—Special Term—Before Giegerich, J.—
| Motions. | Common Pleas—Equity Tern.—Before Giegerich, J.—
| Motions. | Common Pleas—Equity Tern.—Before Bischoff, J.—Case on —Gibert vs. Gibert. | Common Pleas—Trial Term.—Pars I.—Refore Daly, C. J.—
| Common Pleas—Frila Term.—Pars I.—Refore Daly, C. J.—
| Common Pleas—Trial Term.—Part II.—Before Bookstaver, J.—Cases from Part I. | Common Pleas—Trial Term.—Part III.—Before Bookstaver, J.—Cases from Part I. | Term.—Part III.—Before Bookstaver, J.—Cases from Part I. | Term.—Part III.—Before Bookstaver, J.—Cases from Part I. | Term.—Part III.—Before Bookstaver, J.—Nos. 477, 511, 525, 501, 442, 454, 498. |
| Superior Court.—Special Term.—Before Gidersieve, J.—Nos. 477, 511, 525, 501, 442, 454, 498. |
| Superior Court.—Equity Term.—Part II.—Before Bookstaver, J.—Nos. 1471, 511, 525, 501, 442, 454, 498. |
| Superior Court.—Trial Term.—Part II.—Before Bodwick, C. J.—Nos. 1155, 1118, 1435, 1187, 1200 1359. |
| Superior Court.—Trial Term.—Part II.—Before Freedman, J.—Nos. 1211, 938, 811, 1338, 1334, 1401. |
| Superior Court.—Trial Term.—Part II.—Before McAdam, J.—Nos. 1612, 1318. |
| City Court.—Trial Term.—Part II.—Before McAdam, J.—Nos. 1612, 1318. |
| City Court.—Trial Term.—Part II.—Before McAdam, J.—Nos. 1613, 637, 628, 715, 58, 671, 807, 808, 809, 816, 654, 689, 694, 693, 698, 701, 762, 793, 1911, 1912, 614, 635, 631, 678, 715, 58, 671, 807, 808, 809, 816, 654, 689, 694, 693, 698, 701, 762, 793, 1911, 1912, 614, 635, 631, 1478, 1481, 1483, 1482, 920, 943, 957, 975, 752, 933, 101, 968, 1678, 968, 1181, 1615, 1918, 197, 1960, 889, 1778, 1928, 600, 1811, 1615, 1918, 197, 1960, 889, 1778, 1928, 600, 1811, 1615, 1918, 1937, 1960, 889, 1778, 1928, 600, 1811, 1615, 1918, 1937, 1969, 1811, 1666, 1811, 1666, 18

ITS TITLE DOUBTED.

LORD DUNRAVEN STILL THINKS VAL- ALLEGATIONS REGARDING THE STANDARD COAL AND TIMBER COMPANY.

> THE OFFICIALS UTTERLY DISCREDIT THE STATEMENT THAT ONE OF ITS DEEDS HAD BEEN FORGED-BANKS IN THIS CITY

WILL NOT LOSE IN ANY

CASE, IT IS SAID. It was developed yesterday that the Standard

It was developed yesterday that the Standard Coal and Timber Company of West Virginia had had doubt cast upon the title to lands which it had acquired in McDowell County, in that State, and steps are now being taken to discover the truth, The company was chartered April 25, 1892, with a capital stock of \$2,000,000 and authorized first mortgage 5 per cent gold bonds to the amount of \$1,000,000, of which, however, only \$150,000 have been issued. The directors of the company are Joseph H. Swift, a box-manufacturer at Long Island City, who supplies the Standard Oil Company with its casen for refined oil; his son, Frederick J. Swift, James S. Kendall, a well-known lumber er porter at No. 15 Whitehall-st.; W. W. Carner and C. C. Cokefair, a well-known citizen of Plain-field, N. J. Joseph H. Swift is the president, his neid, N. J. Joseph H. Swift is the president, his son is the secretary, and Mr. Cokefair is the assistant secretary and treasurer. The company cialms to own 199,000 acres of coal land, 150,000 acres of timber land and 190,000 acres of grazing land in McDowell County, W. Va. The Compronwealth Title and Treas (Compronwealth Title and Title Commonwealth Title and Trust Company, of Philadelphia, was the trustee under the mertgage, Last September the Commonwealth Company in-formed the Standard Coal and Timber Company that

It could no longer act as trustee. This action, it is Circuit Court of McDowell County had made an order in a suit, involving the tract of timber land claimed by the company, declaring one of the deeds in the claim of title to be void, owing to affidavits made that one of the deeds of conwealth Company, the officers of the Standard Coal and Timber Company say, was the first intimation their title. They produced documents from Payne & Taylor, lawyers in Perryville. McDowell County,

their title. They produced documents from Payne & Taylor, lawyers in Perryville, McDowell County, W. Va., which appeared to furnish satisfactory evidence of the validity of all the conveyances of the property from the original grant by the Commonwealth of Virginia.

An attempt was made yesterday to create the impression that several banks or this city had been "stuck" with the bonds wnose validity is now assalled. President Graves, of the St. Nicholas Bank, one of the banks said to be affected, stated that the bank held five of the company bonds among collateral on a loan. At the National Park Bank it was stated that a loan of less than \$7,590 had been made, with ten bonds taken as part collateral. Both banks have other ample security in case the bonds should prove to be worthless. The Columbia Bank loaned money on three of these bonds, but one of the officers yesterday said that they felt no anxiety over the collateral. Henry P. De Graaf, president of the Bowery Bank, explained that he had taken \$90,699 bonds in exchange for \$2,500 in cash and some inactive securities. He had received \$8,050 bonds from the Commonwealth Company, which holds the remaining \$2,000 subject to his order. Mr. De Graaf knew nothing of the situation beyond word sent to him by the trustee that one of the deeds to the property had been forged. The Bowery Bank is in no wise concerned. None of the bankers interested believe that the company is fraudulent, and an opinion is held by some persons that in case the title of the Coal and Timber Company is not perfect the Commonwealth Company may be held responsible for certifying to the security of the bonds.

Following is the official answer made to the published charges by Joseph H. Swift, president of the Standard Coal and Timber Company.

New-York, October 18, 1993.

Washington, Oct. 15.—The following business was transacted in the Supreme Court to-day:

No. 1—Singteon M. Asherfeiter, appellant, act. the Territory of New-Mexico—ox, rei. Laward C. Wade, Appeal from the Supreme Court of the Territory of New-Mexico—Ox, rei. Laward C. Wade, Appeal from the Supreme Court of the Territory of New-Mexico—Ox, rei. Laward C. Wade, Appeal from the Supreme Court of the Territory of New-Mexico—Ox, rei. Laward C. Wade, No. 335—The United States, appellant, act. Andigment for appellant, and motion of Solicitor-General Maxwell.

No. 35—The United States, appellant, act. Adjantable for appellant, and motion of Solicitor-General Maxwell for appellant.

No. 12—William W. Hlekites et al., appellante, act. the Lands are located, and later became Republican candidates at Present and Maxwell for appellant.

No. 851—The Belinott Plantic; and Manufacturing from the Circuit, Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Louisiana.—Dismissed with cover on authority of counsel for appellant, agt. the Frest, dense washington Insurance Company, et al., and No. 41—Charles E. Waker, appellant, agt. the Providence Washington Insurance Company, et al., and No. 42—The Providence Washington Insurance Company, et al., and by Speacer Clinton for Washington Insurance Company, et al., and by Speacer Clinton for Washington Insurance Company, et al., and by Speacer Clinton for Mon. 2.—The Corbin Cabinet Lock Company, appellant, agt. the Eagle Lock Company —Argument beam by John P. Bartlett for the appellant and continued by Wilmarth H. Thurston for the appellant and continued by Wilmarth H. Thurston for the appellant and continued by Wilmarth H. Thurston for the appellant and continued by Wilmarth H. Thurston for the appellant and continued by John P. Bartlett for the appellant and continued by John P. Bartlett for the appellant and continued by John P. Bartlett for the appellant and continued by John P. Bartlett for the appellant and continued by John P. Bartlett for the appellant and continued by John P. New-York, October 18, 1893. er the article which appeared in

JOSEPH H. SWIFT, President.

New-Orleans, Oct. 18.-The Morgan Line steamer El Mar, Captain Grant, arrived here yesterday from New-York. She encountered a hurricane on October 12 at noon, which continued until noon the following day, Captain Grant reports that the Spanish steamer Ciudad Condal, from Havana the Spanish steamer Cinded Condal, from Havana, for New-York, was blown ashore during the hurricane of the 12th, on the Bahama Banks, where she remained thirty-six hours, when she succeeded in floating. She was leaking badly, part of her propeller was gone and her shaft sprung. She is attempting to reach New-York under her own steam, and wished to be reported.

Spanish Transportation Line. She left Havana for New-York on October 10, and should have arrived here five days later. Her non-arrival did not here five days later. Her non-arrival did not create much alarm, as she was known to be a stanch vessel, well manned and officered. She carries a crew of eighty, all told, including four-teen engineers and mechanics, who can easily make any ordinary repairs needed by the engines. There is no doubt that she will arrive safely, although, perhaps, not for several days yet. She has fourteen passengers on board.

THE PETROLEUM MARKET.

NEWS FROM THE FIELD AND RANGE OF PRICES.

The news from the field was without special feature. The production of the McDonabi pool remains stationary at 13,000 barre's a day, and the latest gauge of the Sisterat 13,000 tarre s x day, and are 14,780 bur is. The sales tille district put, the yield at 14,780 bur is. The sales of options at the transition of fix hang amount d to 3,000 barrels and the market was stady at 70% cents. At out city a sign or to so was developed, prices rading to 70% cents.

Refined petroleum was unchanned at 5.15 cents a galon in barros. 2.05 cents in buna and adol cents in cases.

Freign quota i us were: Antwerp, 11½ francs; Bremes, 4.55 metrs; London, 3½d.

SOUTHERN COTTON MARKETS.